

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL.

VOL. 18.

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA. TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1883.

NO. 129.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. S. VARIAN, RENO. W. H. DICKSON, SALT LAKE.

DICKSON & VARIAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Will practice in all the courts of Utah and
Nevada.

F. R. WAGGONER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Residence and Office.—That formerly occupied
by Dr. Dawson.

WILLIAM CAIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW
RENO, NEVADA.
OFFICE—Up Stairs in Odd Fellows' Building.

S. BISHOP,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
RENO, NEVADA.

OFFICE—At residence on south side of the
Truckee River.

W. BERGMAN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Reno, Washoe Co., Nev.

OFFICE—Second street, next door to JOURNAL
Building.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Reno Chapter No. 7, R. A. M.
THE STATED CONVOCATIONS OF RENO
Chapter No. 7, of R. A. M., are held at Masonic Hall on the evening of the first Thursday of each month, commencing at 8 o'clock sharp. All sojourning companions in good standing are fraternally invited to attend. By order of the E. H. P.

W. L. BECHTEL, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

RENO LODGE, NO. 14
Independent Order of Odd Fellows
Independent Order of Odd Fellows Hall, east side of Virginia street, Reno, every Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock. A punctual attendance of members is required. All visiting members in good standing are cordially invited to attend. J. T. SMITH, N. G.

I. O. O. F.

RENO LODGE NO. 19, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS
Independent Order of Odd Fellows Hall, over the Congregational Church, every Thursday evening. A punctual attendance of members is required. All visiting members in good standing are cordially invited to attend. JOHN BELZ, N. G.

R. F. Hox, Secretary.

VERDI PLATING MILL

AND BOX FACTORY.

P. O. VERDI, WASHOE CO., NEV.

Nevada and California Lumber Co.

CONSISTING OF—

PROSSER CREEK SAW MILL,
BANNER SAW MILL,
BANNER BOX FACTORY.

Post Office..... Baca, Nevada Co., Cal

Telegraph..... Prosser Creek, Cal

msy12-tf

T. K. HYMERS,

Successor to Hymers & Comstock, proprietor
of the

TRUCKEE LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLE

Cor. Sierra and Second Sts., Reno, Nev.

Horses, Buggies and Saddle Horses

TO LET

And Horses Boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Terms to suit the times.

We have also attached a large Hay Yard, with good Stables. Also, Corrals for Loose Stock, well watered.

LEASE TO LET.

Total.....

STATE OF NEVADA, \$10,440.86

LIABILITIES:

Loans and discounts..... \$100,013.72

Overdrafts..... 3,291.31

U. S. Bonds to secure circulation..... 40,000.00

Other stocks, bonds and maturages..... 2,251.31

Due from at banks and bauxers..... 4,171.31

Bank stocks, furniture and fixtures..... 3,000.00

Premiums paid..... 3,225.00

Checks and other cash items..... 170.00

Specie..... 31,381.21

Legal tender notes..... 1,032.00

Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer..... 1,630.00

Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5-0-0 redemption fund..... 400.00

Total.....

STATE OF NEVADA, \$8

Courtesy of WASHOE

I. O. T. BENDER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. BENDER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of Jan., 1883. G. S. MARTIN, Notary Public.

D. A. BENDER, G. W. MAPES, Directors.

A. H. HANNING.

All passenger trains of the Central Pacific stop directly at the door for meals.

DAILY AND WEEKLY

NEVADA STATE

JOURNAL.

DAILY

Only \$5.00 Per Year!

POSTAGE PAID

—OR—

12¹ Cents Per Week,

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

THE

WEEKLY JOURNAL

Is the Best Country Weekly

ON THE PACIFIC COAST

Depot Hotel.

At the Depot..... Reno, Nevada.

WILLIAM R. CHAMBERLAIN, Proprietor.

THIS House is situated beside the Railroad track, and it is but a stop from the building to the cars of the C. P. R. R. on one side, and those of the V. & T. R. R. on the other.

ALL THE ATTRACTIONS OF A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL ARE SUPPLIED.

All the—

PASSENGER TRAINS STOP

IN FRONT OF THE HOTEL.

Offices of—

Wells, Fargo & Co. and Western Union Telegraph Co.

AND ALL THE RAILROAD OFFICES

Are in this Building.

W. M. R. CHAMBERLAIN,

Proprietor.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT RENO
in the State of Nevada, at the close of business Dec. 30th, 1882.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts..... \$100,013.72

Overdrafts..... 3,291.31

U. S. Bonds to secure circulation..... 40,000.00

Other stocks, bonds and maturages..... 2,251.31

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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AUDITOR'S REPORT.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, WASHOE CO., NEV.
Reno, January 1st, 1883.

To the Board of Commissioners, in and for Washoe County, Nevada:—In compliance with law, I submit my report showing the financial condition of Washoe County, Nevada, for the quarter ending Dec. 30, 1882.

Cash in Treasury Sept. 30, 1882..... \$7,967.71

RECEIPTS:

Fees from Sheriff..... \$400.94

Fees from Clerk..... 858.50

Fees from Assessor..... 173.97

Fees from Recorder..... 17.51

Fees from Dist. Atty..... 45.00

State Attorney to Treasurer..... 1,415.39

" " Auditor..... 936.00

" " Assessor..... 630.40

Court fees..... 77.00

County Licenses..... 1,391.21

Gaming Licenses..... 892.00

Dog Licenses..... 2.50

Penal fine, Justice Court..... 112.00

Penal fines, Dist. Atty..... 1.00

Bonds, premiums, refunded..... 15.40

Taxes 1882, Assessment Roll..... 2,067.94

Personal property collections..... 55.44

Poll tax collections..... 457.20

Voluntary payment taxes 1882..... 402.70

Del. taxes 1881, Aud. Court..... 13.75

" " 1882, "..... 124.67

Del. poll taxes 1882, And. Court..... 8.00

Delinquent 10 per cent..... 11.54

Total..... \$87,793.00

Total..... \$105,751.61

EXPENDITURES:

Funds—Nevada State..... \$37,875.67

" " County..... 4,517.85

Contingent..... 1,068.73

Indigent Sick..... 1,101.33

Brown's Bridge..... 363.50

Judge's Salary..... 520.00

Officers' Salary..... 4,741.01

Reno Incorporation..... 847.14

General Road..... 1,427.83

Reno Road..... 12

THE TARIFF.

Speech of Hon. John P. Jones, of Nevada,

In the Senate of the United States, Monday, Feb'y 19, 1883,

On the Bill (R. H. 5538) to Reduce Internal Revenue Taxation.

(Continued from our last issue.)

But, after that the only mistake possible is that of making the protective duty too low; and no injury can result from any height to which it may be carried after it is made high enough to keep out the foreign article. Nothing more can be said against a higher rate than that it is superfluous and useless. Until the tariff is prohibitory prices are controlled by foreign competition. After that, no matter to what height it is carried, they are then regulated as they should be by the free trade and active competition of the fifty millions of our own enterprising people. This competition is that is necessary to insure fair prices and to render undue profits and exorbitant wages impossible.

The discussion of the various features of the tariff bill had already been quite protracted, and even, perhaps, tedious. I can not at this time trespass upon the patience of the Senate for anything beyond a statement of principles in outline and in very general terms. Statements made in that way are liable to be misunderstood, and to avoid that in some measure I will endeavor to illustrate them by a reference to gold and silver and to petroleum. All the gold and silver in the mines and all the oil in the wells are the property of the owners of the land in which they are found. Neither of these products require tariff protection, nor are susceptible under present conditions of receiving any. Their production is in excess of the domestic demand. Gold and silver, being everywhere accepted as materials of money, are always sure of a market abroad. Petroleum will also be sure of a foreign sale until foreign production is very much increased, which may never happen.

The producers of these articles, thus needing no protection in the home market, and with an assured demand abroad for any surplus production, might think it for their interest to make their own purchases of everything they need in cheap foreign markets. Indeed, upon the theories of free trade as currently expounded, they might insist that it is their natural right to buy in the cheapest market and that it would be tyrannical to deprive them of it. But I do not admit either that they have any just claim to an unrestricted trade in foreign goods, or that such trade would be for their advantage.

Petroleum, gold, and silver are part of the natural resources of the country, and in many respects they are still a part of the inheritance of all the people of the country, acquired by the efforts, struggles, and sacrifices of their ancestors or of themselves. It is true those substances are now mainly segregated for individual use; but it is for that use in subordination to the general good of the community. It is the good fortune of the present inhabitants of Pennsylvania and West Virginia that their territory was unexpectedly found twenty years ago to contain oil; and it is the good fortune of the people of the Rocky Mountain region and of the Pacific slope that they have discovered rich mines of gold and silver.

The trans-Alleghany region was conquered from the native Indians by many bloody battles, and wrested from the British crown by a seven years' war. It has been made accessible and endowed with the improvements of civilization at the expense of the whole country. The Pacific slope was in part purchased from the first Napoleon for a sum of money great in that day, paid from the National Treasury, and in part won from Mexico in our own times by the valor of American armies. By the English common law which was brought here by the founders of the country gold and silver were deemed noble and royal metals because they were the exclusive material of coined money, and mites of them did not belong to the owners of the land on and under which they are found, but to the Crown. The same rule has prevailed in nearly all countries, and during all periods.

It prevails to-day in the Spanish-American countries south of us. It was changed in this country from mixed motives of public policy and generous consideration for the miners, who, on the average, endure more hardships and privations than any other class of laborers, and for a poorer remuneration. But though I represent an exclusively mining people, I disclaim for them, and I am sure they will sustain me in disclaiming, the pretension that they are entitled to treat their gold and silver as a megalomaniac acquisition of their own, to be managed and enjoyed without reference to the common interests of the whole country.

There can be no doubt that the producers of gold and silver have been significantly benefited by the system of protection which has been so long the settled policy of this country.

The Comstock lode is famous for its richness in gold and silver, but except in its outcroppings and near the surface it would have been utterly valueless in countries like Mexico or Peru.

The part of nature in depositing its treasures, was an indispensable one, but the part performed by the art of man in unlocking them has been equally indispensable. It may be said that the ponderous engines by which its 3,000-foot levels are kept clear of the constantly incoming waters, and vast masses of by no means rich ores are hoisted from the depth of the earth and the cunning and potent machinery by which those ores are crushed and prepared for amalgamation might have

been imported from foreign countries. But machinery must be repaired as well as purchased, and without skilled workmen on the spot, always ready to meet perpetually recurring new difficulties with new expedients, it is practically impossible to conduct such a business as that of mining except at an enormous disadvantage; and it is of course true of that business, as it is of any other, that if we had looked solely to foreigners for our tools and machinery we should have wholly lost all the improvements which come from the inventive ingenuity of domestic artisans.

Comparing San Francisco with the Atlantic coast cities in respect to the elements of the cost of fabricating any given piece of iron machinery, there can be no doubt that it can be produced more cheaply in the latter, where the current rate of profit expected upon business enterprises is also lower. Nevertheless, the people of the Western slope find it to be to their interest to go to San Francisco for the engines, hoisting apparatus, crushing and pulverizing machinery, and the various other appliances needed in the business of mining. This can only be explained by supposing what is actually the fact, that they can find in San Francisco what is most serviceable in use and best adapted to their wants. The reason is that the proprietors of foundries and machine shops in San Francisco and the workmen employed in them are in constant personal intercourse with the mining classes, and learn in that way what works best in practice, at what points special difficulties are encountered, and what are the best means of overcoming them.

If these San Francisco establishments did not exist, with their auxiliary establishments in nearly every town on the Pacific coast, and if the miners were obliged to deal for their mining appliances at arm's length with Eastern manufacturers, from whom they are separated by nearly a month's time in the transport of freight, they could never have approximated the mining results which they have actually attained. And this illustrates in what way and to what extent all such industries of the country as require or are facilitated by mechanical appliances would have been kept back if we had consented to a policy under which all our tools and machinery would have been imported from Europe. We should have had no workmen on the spot by whom machinery could be repaired; and as all machinery is subject to breakage and to getting out of order, the users would suffer constant losses from long suspensions of their operations.

Furthermore the country would have lost the benefit of all the improvements in tools and machinery and of all the adaptations of them to our special wants which have been made by our own artisans. The rapid building up of a great manufacturing industry in that distant region illustrates the wisdom not of a tariff for revenue, but of a high protective tariff. The machine shops of San Francisco and the Pacific coast would never have been started but for the great cost and delays of freight from the East before the completion of the Pacific Railroad, which, in fact, operated as a tariff much higher than has ever protected the machine shops of the Atlantic coast.

The people of the Pacific coast are second to no people in energetic self-reliance, but I am sure that they have no wish and do not believe that it is for their interest to divorce themselves from the arts and civilization of America for the sake of delusively foreign markets to buy in.

Our oil-wells would have remained undeveloped as they have remained up to the present time throughout the rest of the world if protection had not stimulated and built up a great iron industry, with foundries, machine-shops, and especially skilled and ingenious workmen.

No extensive explorations for oil in the bowels of the earth are economically practicable without appliances which were first discovered in America, and which never would have been discovered here if the iron industry had not been previously brought into vigorous existence with ample establishments, well-furnished shops, and above all with a body of mechanics of training, skill and aptitude. The oil-wells of Pennsylvania and West Virginia are not naturally richer than those of the region between the Black and Caspian seas, or of various other portions of the world. Indications of petroleum are found in almost every country. It is not improbable that there now exist many other richer regions which are wholly unknown from the lack of the science, tools, and machinery wherewith to explore them and treat their products.

What makes the American oil-fields commercially and practically richer than those found elsewhere is the superiority of American arts and artisans, which provide cheaper and better methods of exploring for, pumping, storing, transporting, and refining oil, and extracting from it by chemical manipulations more valuable products.

The people of the agricultural regions, especially of the West, are nigh to resist all tariff impositions upon the theory that the money price of their cereals, beef, and pork is fixed by the money price of the surplus sold abroad, that their own prosperity is absolutely independent of that of any other interest and of all other interests in this country; and that they should insist on buying where and of whom they can buy cheapest for the time being, and with entire indifference as to whether the cheapest markets are found at home or abroad. Appeals of this kind have so far been made in vain. The people of the granary States of the West know that the acres which they till have been substantially a free gift from the nation, which has scarcely received the expense of surveying the public domain, under the policy of school land, graduation, homestead, soldiers' bounty-land, swamp-land, timber-cultivation, desert-land, and railroad land-grant laws, which has prevailed during the last half century. They know that they are to-day producing the beef which they bring to market in part by the free use of cattle ranges of which the title remains in the Government.

It is a monstrous suggestion, and by nobody is it rejected with a more patriotic disdain than by the Western agriculturists themselves, that they owe no duty to a country which has not only given them an empire of unbounded

fertility and extent, but has aided in the construction of railroads to and through it by munificent grants of credit as well as of lands, and has always employed, and does now employ, more than half its army and at an enormous cost in protecting the pioneers against the aboriginal savage. Nor are they for a moment deceived by that oft-repeated platitude that British markets fix the prices of their grain or of any

[To be continued.]

It is rumored that George F. Parsons, who has been editor-in-chief of the Sacramento Record-Union, ever since the consolidation of those journals, will soon go to New York to take a position on the editorial staff of one of the leading newspapers of that city. Mr. Parsons is a journalistic writer of first-class ability, and as such has been universally recognized by the press of California.

Thomas W. Palmer, of Detroit, has been elected U. S. Senator from Michigan. Thus ends another remarkable political contest, and Jay Hubbell is happy.

The public debt was reduced \$7,630,678 during February. Thus the Republican Administration continues to perform the mission of the party.

Senator Edmunds has been chosen President pro tem of the Senate vice David Davis, resigned.

Gov. Stephens, of Georgia, is dead.

Glossary of California Names.

Alameda—Grove of elms; hence any grove with walks.

Alcatraz—Pelican or sea fish.

Almaden—Arabic. The mine.

Alvarado—The white road; a proper road.

Alviso—The view.

Amador—The lover.

Bemicia—Corruption of Venicia.

Calaveras—The true skull.

Calistoga—Cup and gown.

Chico—Very small.

Colusa—An Indian name.

Contra Costa—Opposite coast.

Corral—Yard.

Coyote—A kind of wolf.

Del Norte—Of the north.

El Dorado—The golden.

Farallones—Rocky island in the sea.

Fresno—The ash tree.

Lobos—Wolves.

Loma Preta—Dark mountains.

Los Angeles—The angels.

Los Gatos—The cats.

Marin—A chief of the Tomales Indians. Of the sea.

Mariposa—The butterfly.

Merced—Mercy.

Modoc—Strange or hostile Indians.

Monte Diablo—Devil mountain.

Monterey—The king's mountain.

Nevada—Snowy.

Pah Utes—Utes that live near the water. (Indians.)

Pajon—The bird.

Pescadero—The fish.

Placer—Gold diggings.

Plumas—The feather.

Potrero—Pasture grounds.

Presidio—Garrison, fortress.

Rio Grande—Place where two corners meet.

Rio Vista—River view.

Sacramento—Sacred mind.

Saline—Place of salt.

San Andreas—St. Andrew.

San Buenaventura—St. Good Venture.

San Diego—St. James.

San Francisco—St. Francis.

San Joaquin—St. Joachim.

San Jose—St. Joseph.

San Lorenzo—St. Lawrence.

San Luis Obispo—St. Louis, the Bishop.

San Mateo—St. Mathew.

San Pablo—St. Paul.

San Pedro—St. Peter.

San Rafael—St. Raphael.

Santa Clara—St. Clare.

Santa Cruz—Holy Cross.

Saratoga—Hoaling waters in a rock.

Sausalito—Light willow.

Shasta—Stone house or cave.

Sierra—Snow, or mountain chain.

Solano—Potato.

Sonoma—Valley of the moon.

Sonora—Harmonious sound.

Tahoe—The big or deep water. Some say that it means grasshopper.

Tamalpais—Females eaters.

The Dalles—Stone spout for water.

Tonalea—A tribe of Indians. A kind of food.

Tule—The reed, or rush.

Utah—Mountain dwellers.

Vacaville—Cow town.

Vara—A measure about 23 1/2 inches.

Vallejo—Big valley.

Walla Walla—Away down.

Yolo—Region of rushes or tufts.

Yosemite—Large grizzly bear.

Yreka—Cave mountain. Ieka is the proper word.

Fine Job Work

The JOURNAL job office has just received a large and fine stock of paper, cards, inks, etc., for job printing and is prepared to take orders for every description of work in the printing line. Only skilled workmen are employed in the job room and no inferior work is allowed to leave the office. Compensation prices are charged for every job and satisfaction guaranteed. Call and examine our specimens and leave your orders.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL

The WEEKLY JOURNAL, published every Saturday, will be furnished to those desiring it at 25c per year in advance. It will contain the local news of the week, a careful summary of the State, Pacific Coast, and mining news, together with a variety of miscellaneous and editorial matter, containing more reading than any weekly paper ever published in the county. Those desiring to subscribe, for the WEEKLY JOURNAL will please call at the publication office.

Advertising Medium.

The advertising columns of the JOURNAL afford an excellent opportunity to our readers to study out where purchases of all kinds can be made on the most advantageous terms. All classes of goods can there be found advertised from a suit of clothes or nice silk dress to the daintiest ornament in the jewelry line. The JOURNAL reaches nearly every family as well as business house in the county, and, therefore, advertisers seek its columns that the public may know what they have for sale.

"First a cough, carried me off, and then a coffin they carried me off in!" This will not be your epitaph if you take your cough and Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" in time. It is specific for weak lungs, spitting of blood, night-sweats, and the early stages of consumption. By all drug-gists.

Charley Thurston has bought the news business of S. M. Jamison & Son, and will hereafter furnish subscribers with papers, periodicals, magazines and everything in the news line. He will have his depot at the Postoffice for the present.

EVERYTHING WILL BE SOLD

JOHN SUNDERLAND'S ADVERTISEMENT.

SEASON OF 1883!

I have a large and varied assortment of

Men's Fine Hand-Sewed Slippers

PIECES:

\$2.50, \$3.00; BEST \$3.50.

From this day forward I will sell, FOR CASH, the best staple goods for

POWDER, ETC.

TIME TABLE.

V. & T. R. R.

TIME TABLE.



TAKING EFFECT

SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1881.

Trains From Virginia to Carson and Reno.

STATIONS.	San Francisco Express.	Local Passenger.	Local Passenger.
Virginia.....	Departs 5:30 P. M.	Departs 8:00 A. M.	Departs 2:00 P. M.
Gold Hill.....	Arrives 5:40 P. M.	Arrives 8:10 A. M.	Arrives 3:12 P. M.
Mound House.....	Departs 5:40 P. M.	Arrives 6:55 A. M.	Arrives 2:05 P. M.
Carson.....	Departs 6:25 P. M.	Arrives 7:00 A. M.	Arrives 3:40 P. M.
Reno.....	Departs 7:15 P. M.	Arrives 8:30 A. M.	Arrives 4:15 P. M.
		Arrives 12:00 P. M.	Arrives 8:40 P. M.

Trains From Reno to Carson and Virginia.

STATIONS.	San Francisco Express.	Local Passenger.	Local Passenger.
Reno.....	7:10 A. M.	8:25 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
Carson.....	Arrives 8:25 A. M.	Arrives 10:35 A. M.	Arrives 1:00 P. M.
Mound House.....	Departs 8:35 A. M.	Arrives 11:20 A. M.	Departs 5:15 P. M.
Gold Hill.....	Departs 9:10 A. M.	Arrives 12:05 P. M.	Departs 6:00 P. M.
Virginia.....	Arrives 9:05 A. M.	Arrives 12:55 P. M.	Arrives 7:00 P. M.
	Arrives 10:05 A. M.	Arrives 1:45 P. M.	Arrives 7:15 P. M.

Express train from Reno and Local Passenger train leaving Virginia at 8 o'clock A. M. connects at Mound House with trains of Carson and Colorado Railroad, arriving at Hawthorne at 3:15 P. M. of same day, connecting with the United States Stage Company's line of Concord coaches, arriving at Aurora and Bodie same evening, arriving at Luning at 5:01 P. M., connecting with stages for Grantsville, Belmont, Tybo, etc., and arriving at Soda Springs at 5:37 P. M.; connecting with stage for Belleville, Candelaria, Columbus, Silver Peak, Mountezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, Benton, Bishop Creek and Independence.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

TIME TABLE

TAKING EFFECT

SUNDAY, JAN. 1, 1882.

Bodie and Candelaria Express.

STATIONS.	Bodie and Candelaria.	San Francisco and Virginia.
Mound House	9:30 A. M.	6:00 P. M.
Dixie	10:00 "	5:25 "
Clinton	10:15 "	4:15 "
For Churchill	11:20 "	4:10 "
Washout	11:26 "	4:05 "
Waubuska	12:00 M.	3:25 "
Cleaver	12:15 P. M.	3:10 "
Mason	12:40 "	3:00 "
Rio Vista	1:10 "	2:25 "
Reservation	1:25 "	2:10 "
Schurz	1:45 "	1:47 "
Gillis	2:10 "	1:00 "
Hawthorne	3:40 "	1:15 A. M.
Stansfeld	4:10 "	10:15 "
Kinkaid	4:43 "	10:05 "
Luning	5:33 "	9:05 "
New Boston	5:56 "	9:15 "
Soda Springs	6:16 "	10:09 "
Rhodes	6:30 "	8:16 "
Belleview	6:50 "	7:45 "

The above trains are run daily and make close connection at Mound House with trains of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad for Virginia City and Reno, and with the Central Pacific Railroad at Reno via the Virginia and Truckee Railroad, for all points East and West.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Sup't.

R. J. LAWS,
Assistant Sup't.

D. A. BENDER,
Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

THE CALIFORNIA

POWDER WORKS

30 California Street,

SAN FRANCISCO
facturers and have constantly on hand.

MORTING;

MINING

AND BLASTING

POWDER

Of superior quality, fresh from the mills. It is constantly received and transported into the interior, is delivered to the consumer within a few days of the time of its manufacture, and is in every way superior to any other Powder.

We have been awarded successively

THREE GOLD MEDALS

the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE and the STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY for the superiority of our products over all others.

Attention to our

MERCULES POWDER.

which combines all the force of other strong explosives now in use, and the lifting force of the best blasting Powder, thus making it vastly superior to any other compound now in use.

circular containing a full description of this powder can be obtained on application to any of our Agents.

JOHN F. LOHSE, Secretary.

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V. & T. R. R.

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Carson.....	Departs 6:25 P. M.	Arrives 7:00 A. M.	Arrives 3:40 P. M.
Reno.....	Departs 7:15 P. M.	Arrives 8:30 A. M.	Arrives 4:15 P. M.
		Arrives 12:00 P. M.	Arrives 8:40 P. M.

Trains From Reno to Carson and Virginia.

STATIONS.	San Francisco Express.	Local Passenger.	Local Passenger.
Reno.....	7:10 A. M.	8:25 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
Carson.....	Arrives 8:25 A. M.	Arrives 10:35 A. M.	Arrives 1:00 P. M.
Mound House.....	Departs 8:35 A. M.	Arrives 11:20 A. M.	Departs 5:15 P. M.
Gold Hill.....	Departs 9:10 A. M.	Arrives 12:05 P. M.	Departs 6:00 P. M.
Virginia.....	Arrives 9:05 A. M.	Arrives 12:55 P. M.	Arrives 7:00 P. M.
	Arrives 10:05 A. M.	Arrives 1:45 P. M.	Arrives 7:15 P. M.

Express train from Reno and Local Passenger train leaving Virginia at 8 o'clock A. M. connects at Mound House with trains of Carson and Colorado Railroad, arriving at Hawthorne at 3:15 P. M. of same day, connecting with the United States Stage Company's line of Concord coaches, arriving at Aurora and Bodie same evening, arriving at Luning at 5:01 P. M., connecting with stages for Grantsville, Belmont, Tybo, etc., and arriving at Soda Springs at 5:37 P. M.; connecting with stage for Belleville, Candelaria, Columbus, Silver Peak, Mountezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, Benton, Bishop Creek and Independence.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

TIME TABLE

TAKING EFFECT

SUNDAY, JAN. 1, 1882.

Bodie and Candelaria Express.

STATIONS.	Bodie and Candelaria.	San Francisco and Virginia.
Mound House	9:30 A. M.	6:00 P. M.
Dixie	10:00 "	5:25 "
Clinton	10:15 "	4:15 "
For Churchill	11:20 "	4:10 "
Washout	11:26 "	4:05 "
Waubuska	12:00 M.	3:25 "
Cleaver	12:15 P. M.	3:10 "
Mason	12:40 "	3:00 "
Rio Vista	1:10 "	2:25 "
Reservation	1:25 "	2:10 "
Schurz	1:45 "	1:47 "
Gillis	2:10 "	1:00 "
Hawthorne	3:40 "	1:15 A. M.
Stansfeld	4:10 "	10:15 "
Kinkaid	4:43 "	10:05 "
Luning	5:33 "	9:05 "
New Boston	5:56 "	9:15 "
Soda Springs	6:16 "	10:09 "
Rhodes	6:30 "	8:16 "
Belleview	6:50 "	7:45 "

The above trains are run daily and make close connection at Mound House with trains of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad for Virginia City and Reno, and with the Central Pacific Railroad at Reno via the Virginia and Truckee Railroad, for all points East and West.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Sup't.

R. J. LAWS,
Assistant Sup't.

D. A. BENDER,
Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

POWDER, ETC.

TIME TABLE.

V. & T. R. R.

TIME TABLE.



TAKING EFFECT

SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1881.

Trains From Virginia to Carson and Reno.

STATIONS.	San Francisco Express.	Local Passenger.	Local Passenger.
Virginia.....	Departs 5:30 P. M.	Departs 8:00 A. M.	Departs 2:00 P. M.
Gold Hill.....	Arrives 5:40 P. M.	Arrives 8:10 A. M.	Arrives 3:12 P. M.
Mound House.....	Dep		